The cortain rose last night for the seek or on this discount which, reducted anding its propin-We are rejected to state that Mr. Wallack,
We are rejected to state that Mr. Wallack,
when we have less than having, during many years of
archesist as having, during many years of
archesist and manager, wen gottlen opinious
archesist class was like the old refrushed atold pichappened a color was like the old refrushed atold pichappened a color was like the old refrushed atold pichard by flore sighing over the accustomed course. hat of more and of fire. We recognized also in com not of the prehestra another public favorite, Mr La Mana who was gree ed on his outrance with loud appear and who, seated firm as Jove amid his the play of "The Game of Love," with which the

but mist opened, is said to be from the pen of Resides, the popular actor and writer attached Resides company. If so, it must have been and together with singular and uninspired haste We should be sorry to throw a cloud over the first its or to speak harship of anything coming from a man evicently se popular as Mr Brougham, we are obtiged-to do our duty to the public-to sence the new comedy a fairure beyond redemp gen, as we fear a few nights will convince the manage The plot is certainly full of the most be wildering marce and startlingly stupid incident. We find on epening Miss Alice Devereux, who is represented Mrs. Hoey, a very graceful, good- ooking and ladvthe actress, mourning over her love-disappointment. is being jitted by some young gentleman, who is not introduced to us, but who is represented as being very and merry behind the scenes. Alice declares be estermination to wreak a terrible revenge by marrying the first man she meets, an announcement which excites a deep sensation among the most verdant porper of the audience. Two other individuals then presen themselves, both without money, but with hearts One is of course an Irishu an, Te 1 (which we presume be the classic abbreviation for Tady) Murphy, (Mr. Brougham.) who is fresh from dear Ir-land; the other s young gentleman of dark, disheveled beauty, who his dress we presume to belong to the Bowery for brigade, and who is out of employment. This south is Paul Weldon (Mr. Lester) Now Alice had ered ber lawyer to send ber a box of title deeds. and Welden being at the moment hard up, undertake the job for a shilling, but being too weak to conver load, is assisted by the generous Irishman Jed, who, emid his own anxiety of mind to beover his brother Larry, who left "Wax find in the Shamrock Anno Domini 1835," and phe as he informs us on every possible occasion was the son of "ould Larry, you know, who made raping "machines," was ready to neglect his own business and belp another in distress. These worthies are the two first men who present themselves to Alice of the Yow, and for a time we were in strong hopes with the great majority that Ted would be the lucky man and put his leg foremost. But with a sacrifice rare in his contry where a woman is concerned, Ted gave way. The majority of the women were in favor of Pau

Welden, and had he not been made a hero, there

would have been doubt ess no small tumult in many del-

hate blue veins. The lady, out of the usual order, pope

be question and proposes for Pau', on condition that

beir marriage is never to travel over the platonic

ine. Paul, having a mother and sister to support.

preents. He fivally falls in love with the woman h

as wedded from necessity, and in the madness of his

selings at finding his love unreturned, rushes " whi-

"ther we know not and we do not care." We did

not set out the denouement, but we have no doubt

from the feelings expressed by the lady after Weldon

ad gone, all in the end came up satisfactority.-

Ted we are happy to say discovered his brother Larry in the midst of a fastionable fancy ball, to which he had obtained access though re:eiving a

latter of invitation as guest, instead of a letter of re commendation as a servant. In the batl-room, Irish

feling getting the better of fashion, Ted and Larry on decovering each other hug and kiss and cry, to the

nemall horror of Larry's wife, who having built a bure on the Fifth-av., and become one of the uppe es, w shesto ignore her less fashionable acquaintances. There is an auder plot in which a la vyer and housekeper, who are both consummate swindlers take sch other in and shen they find each other out lead flower a pleasant life of it. We give honestly the pet Let those run who desire to read further, the construction was most clumsy, the incident unutural, and the wit threadbare and damp. A few keel hi's at police and politics alone threw some fictions flashes over the dreary waste. Wherever they bot the smallest excuse however, the audience seemed demined-in compliment to Mr. Wallack, and per-

to Mr. Brougham and the company-to cheer

or crook, and "laugh loud, counterfeited

gree."
It would be unfair to criticize the performance of by of the actors, as they had no room for the display Wibeir abilities, and from what we saw last night we hould doubtless take a measure of their powers below was they deserve. We may, however, say that live. Hoey personated the romantic lady with grace-lad dignity, and Mrs. Stephens, in the few moments Deceught sight of her, gave evidence of an archness of which we had wished to see more. Mr. Placide whave little doubt, invested the part of the lawyer hit as much humor and animation as it would bear but the hardness of the dialogue and the utter ab Mr. Brougham personated the Irishman with his bual happiness. We were glad to see that Paddy vas not made, as is too often the case, a bete noire, but was one of the sensible personages in the comedy. His entrée to the ball room drew with us the only remine laugh from a heart which would have been nost ready to accord it.

CITY POLITICS.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS .- The Whig Charter Convention for this Ward met at the Utah House, corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-av. Oc Botion, Isaac Dayton was chosen Chairman, and Edmund Smith appointed Secretary. After discussing be merits of the several candidates for Alderman, to motion Thomas Christy was unanimously selected

the Whig candidate for Alderman. The Convention then adjourned for ten days. EIGHTEENTH WARD .- The American party have Dominated their Charter ticket in part, and from among

Per Alderman. Fred. E. Mather.
For Councilman. LVIth District, John D. Snedecot.
LVIth District, D. C. Weeks.
For Assessor...Wm. R. Lowdon.

KNOW-NOTHING DELEGATE TO STATE CONVENTION

-Nineteenth Ward-Joseph S. Taylor; alternate, John D. Host FREE-SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE ELEVENTS

WARD.—The regular meeting of this Association tool Bace last night. Among other business transacted, a resolution was adopted refusing to recognize the existtace of any other legitimate republican organization in the Eleventh Ward. Arrangements were perfected for holding a public meeting of the Club this evening at No. 665 Fourth-st. The assembly will be addressed by the Hor, Luman Sherwood, the Hon S L Macom ber, Wm. H Fry, Esq., and other speakers. Some Other unimportant business was disposed of, after

which the Club adjourned to this evening. DELEGATES TO THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVES TION-XIIIth Assembly District .- At a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, held yes terday, Dr. Eleazer Parmly, Franklin J. Ottarson and J. S. Fountain, were elected delegates to repre-sent the Thirteenth Assembly District in the Scate Temperance Convention, to be held at Utics on the 5th of Outober.

A farmer in Bond county, Mo., has an orchard 2,000 trees, from which he receives as incomes of \$2,000. The setimated value of fruits in the whole county is \$50,000. The surplus is mostly sold in St.

THE ANRICA'S MAILS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE HATTLE OF TRAKTIR BRIDGS.

We received our files of papers by the Africa at I o'clock this morning The only extracis for which we have room are the following offcial reports of the battle of Traktir Bridge, and the Russian account of the attack on Sweaborg.

GENERAL PELISSIER'S REPORT. The Monitour publishes the following report from Reperal Pelissier dated:

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, Aug. 18.

"HEADQUARTERS REFORE SEVASTOFOL, Aug. 18,
"MONSIETH LE MARECHAL: You will have learned
by my telegraphe dispatches of yesterday and of the
day before the general results of the battle of the
Chernaya; to-cay I send your Excellency a detailed
report of that battle, so glorious for our arms.

"For some days, although the enemy abstanced from
any apparent movement, certain indications made us
suppose be would atrack our lines on the Chernaya.
You know those positions, which are excellent, and
which are covered in their full extent by the Chernaya
itself, and by a canal which forms a second obscale. ireli, and by a canal which forms a second obstacle. The Sardinian army occupies the whole of the right opposite Chergoun; the Freech troops goard the center and the left, which joins, after a declivity, our center and the left, which joins, after a declivity, our placeaux of lekermann. Incependently of a few fords, which are bad enough, there are two brisges across the Chernaya and the canal. One, a little above Chorgoun, is under the guest of the Fiedmontese; the other, called Traktir-bridge, is below and almost in the center of the French positions. Looking straight before one toward the other bank of the Chernaya, you behold to the right the hights of Chouliou, which after extending themselves in undulating plateaux, fall somewhat abrubily toward the Chernaya below Coorgoun, opposite the Piedmontese. These hights diminish opposite our center, and starring from that point to the rocky sides of the Mackenzie plateaux there is a plain about three or four kilometers in width. It is by that plain that the Mackenzie road leads across the Chernaya Traktir bridge, and after passing through our pot toons leads into the Balsklava plain.

"A strict watch was kept all along our line. The

our postoons leads into the Balaklava plain.

"A strict watch was kept all along our line. The Turks, who kept the billy ground of Balaklava, were on the elect and watched Ason; and Gen. d'Allonville also put on his guard, doubled his vigitance in the high valley of Baidar. My mind was quite at rest, moreover, as regards the whole extreme right; it is one of those mountainous regions where it is impossible to maneuver large bodies of man; the enemy could only make false demonstrations there. In fact, that is what occurred. In the night bet ween the 15th, and 16th of Angust Gen. d'Allonville notified.

fact, that is what occurred. In the night bet ween the 15th and 16th of August Gen. d'Allouville notified that he had troops opposite him, but his attitude imposed upon the enemy, who a tempted nothing on that side, and dared not attack him.

"During tols time the main body of the Russian troops, which had descended from the Mackenzle Hights, of debauching near Al Todor, advanced, favored by night, on the Chernaya; to the right the 7th, 6th, and 12th divisions crossed the plain, and to the left the 17th divisions, a per ion of the 6th, and the 4th followed the plateau of Choulion. A strong body of cavalry and 160 pieces of artillery supported all that infantry.

infantry.
"A little before daybreak the advanced posts of the

infantry.

"A little before daybreak the advanced posts of the Saroii ian army, placed as videttes as far as the hights of Chouliou, fell back and announced that the enemy was advancing in considerable force, shortly afterward; in fact, the Russians lined the hights of the right bank of the Cherraya with heavy guns (pieces de position.) and opeced fire on us.

"Gen. Herbiltor, who commanded the French troops on this point had made his arrangements for battle; to the right of the Traktir-road Fancheux's civision, with the 3d battery of the 12th artillery; in the center his own division, with the 6th company of the 13th; to the left, Camou's division, with the 4th battery of the 13th. On his side Gen. de la Marmora had ranged his troops in order of battle.

"At the same time Gen. Morrie's fine division of Chasseurs d'Afrique, speedily joined by Gen. Scarlett's numerous and valiant English cavalry, took up a position behind the bills of Kamara and Traktir. This cavalry was to take the enemy in flank in case he should succeed in forcing a passage by one of the three outlets of Chorgoun or Traktir, or at the incline to the left of Gen. Camou.

"Colonel Forgeot, in command of the artillery of the Chernaya lives, kept ready, to act as a reserve, six batteries of horse artillery, two of which belonged to the Imperial Guard.

"Six Turkish battalions of Osman Pasha's army, led by Sefer Pasha, came to lend us their assistance." Finally I ordered torwar i Levaillant's division of

construction better the construction of Osman Pasha's army, led by Sefer Pashs, came to lend us their assistance.

"Finally I ordered forwar's Levaillant's division of the 1st corps; Dulac's division of the 2d corps; and the Imperial Guard; composing reserves capable of remedying the most serious controlomps.

"The thick mist which covered the depths of the Chernsya, and the smoke of the cannon-sde which had just commenced, prevented us distinguishing against which particular point the chief effort of the cue ny would be directed, when on our extreme left the 7th Russian Division came tit against Camoa's Division. Received by the 50th of the Line, the 3d Zodawes, who ce arged them with the bayonet, and by the 821, which took them in flank, the enemy's columns vere compelled to make a demi-volle, to recross the canal, and could only escape the fire of our actillery by getting out of range to rally. The division did not apappear again during the day.

"In the center the struggle was more long and desperate. The enemy had sent two divisions (the 12th, expected by the 5th) against Traktir Bridge. Many

"In the center the struggle was more long and desperate. The enemy had sent two divisions (the 12th, supported by the 5th) against Traktir Bridge. Many of their columns threw themselves at once upon the bridge, and the temporary passages they constructed with ladders, pontoons and madriers; they cross the Chernaya, the trench of the lines, and advance bravely on our positions. But assailed by an effective control of the lines, and advance bravely Cheroaya, the trement the state, and offensive movement by Generals Fauchenxand De Failly, these co umns are roused to recross the bridge occupied by the 95th, and are pursued beyond it by the 2d Zouaves the 97th of the Line, and by a portion of the 19th bat

talion of Chasseurs a pied.
"However, while the artiller, was roaring on both

"However, while the artillery was roaring on both sides the Russians re-formed their columns of attack; the mist had cleared, and their movements became distinctly visible. Their 5th division reenforced the 12th, which had just been engaged, and the 17th was preparing to descend the hights of Chouliou to support these first two divisions.

"Gen. Herbillon then orderd Gen. Faucheux to be reenforced by Cier's Brigade, and gave the 73d as a reserve to Gen. de Failly. Col. Forgeot, moreover, placed four batteries of horse artilley in position, which gave him on this front a total of seven batteries to te brought to bear upon the assailing masses. The result was that the recond effort of the Russians, eneractic as it was, proved of no avail against us, and telic as it was proved of no avail against us, and they were compelled to retreat with great loss.

result was that the second effort of the Russians, enerated as it was, proved of no avail against us, and they were compelled to retreat with great loss.

"The 17th Russian division which had come down throwing out large bodies of riflemen as skirmishers, had no better success. Received with great resolution by General Cler's brigade, and by a half-battery of the Imperial Guard, harrassed on the left by the troops of Trotti's division, who preased it closely, that division was compelled to recross the Chemays, and to fall back behind the batteries of position which lined the hights from which it had started.

"From this moment, 9 A. M., the retreat of the enemy became plainly visible. Their long columns withdrew as fast as they could, under the protection of a corstocrable body of cavalry and aftillery.

"For a moment I felt inclined to order a portion of the cavalry to charge to cut down the remnant of the 17th Russian division between the Choulion and Traktir bridges. With this object in view I had prepared some squadrons of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who were joined by some Sardinian squadrons and by one of Gen. Scarlett's regiments, the 12th Lancers from India). But the retreat of the Russians was so prompt that we could only have made a small number of prisoners, and this fine cavalry might have been reached by some of the enemy's batteries still in position. I deemed it preferable nowe expose it for so small a result. Gen Della Marmora did not, moreover, stand in need of this support boldly to retake the advanced positions which his small posts occupied on the highs of Chouliou.

"At 3 o'clock the whole of the eremy's army had."

of Chouliou.

"At 3 o'clock the whole of the cremy's army had
"At 3 o'clock the whole of the Goard and Dulac's disappeared. The division of the Guard and Dulac's division relieved the divisions engaged, as they stool in need of some rest. I sent back the 1st corps of Levallant's division, and the cavairy returned to its

vaillant's division, and the cavairy returned to its usual bivouse.

"This splendid action does the greatest honor to the infantry, to the horse artillery of the Garde to that of reserve, and to the artillery of divisions. I will shortly sak your Excellency to place before the Emperor the names of those who have deserved rewards and to submit to the approbation of his Majesty those which I may have awarded in his name.

"Ourglosses are doubtless to be regretted, but they are not in proportion to the results obtained, and to hose we have inflicted on the enemy. We have eight superior officers wounded, into superior officers wounded, into superior officers and soldiers killed, 146 missing, and 1 [61 wounded.

"The Russians have left 409 prisoners in our bands. The number of their killed may be estimated at more than 3,000, and of their wounded at more than 5,000, and their wounded at more than 5,000 are the bodies of two generals, whose names I have not been able to accept the form of the property and the second of the property is the second of the property in the second of the property is the second of the property in the property in the second of the property in the second of the property is the second of the property in the property in the property in the property

the are the hodine of two generals, and then which to account to an action to account the interest of the hour hours of combine. It in the scient account to the hour decomment. It in the scient account to granted a transfer than the manner of the hour forced princetones and absent 10° meaning channels in the hours. I am many to accommend to your paradhousy that then I am many to accommend to your paradhousy that then I also describe the account to the scient that the them.

Count de Montevenchien, whose character and talents be grent, appreciated, was killed gloriously at the bege of bis briggile.

I must point out to your Excellency the rapidity will which then, Searlett a cavalry, placed at my dispesal by then Simpson, came up. The martial appearance of those mag nificent squadrons be rrayed an in patter ce which the hat, py and prompt result of the latter did not allow me to gratify.

"The English and Sordh inn position-batteries and the Turkish battery which Osman Pasha had sent to how, find with great precision and anceoss. I thanked Osman Pasha for the prompticude with which he sen, me six Turkish batterbus under Sefer Pasha, (Gen. Kancielzki,) four of which during the day occupied the passage near Chorgoum.

"Nothing remarkable took place during the day on the Sevastopol side. Generals De Salles and Bosquet were, however, prepared to drive back with energy any sitack of the vesleged.

"I send your Excellency with this report the copy of the plan for the battle of the 16th, found upon the body of a Russian General, supposed to be General Read, who commanded the enemy's right, and was specially intrusted with the attack on Traktir bridge.

GENERAL SIMPSON'S DESPATCHES.

GENERAL SIMPSON'S DESPATCHES. GENERAL SIMPSON'S DESPATCHES.

(From the Second Supplement to The London, Guestie of Treadsy, Aug. 22. Wednesday Aug. 29, 1855.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 29.

Lord Panmure has this day received two despatches and their inclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:

"Beyonk Sevastopol, Aug. 18.

"My Lord: In my despatch of the 14th hist. I informed your Lordship the I had reason to believe that the Russiats would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege.

"This they enceavored to do on the merning of the 16th, but the result was most glorious to those of the allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged.
The action commenced before daylight by a heavy

The action commenced before daylight by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General Liptandi, and composed of the 6th and 17th Divisions, with the 4th and 7th Divisions in reserve, attacking the advanced posts of the Sardinians.

The ground occupied by them is on commanding hills on the right of the position, on the left bank of the Souhaia River, where it forms its junction with the Chernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gall surry for a considerable time, but being separated from their supports by the river, and not having the profection of artitlery, they were compelled to leave the most advanced one.

"About the same time the 5th and 12th divisions, to

"About the same time the 5th and 12th divisions, to which was added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the bridge of Traktr, held by one battsiion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they quickly retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet.

"Again the Russians attacked with persevering course, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the hights which rise precipitously on each side of the road; their success was but momentary: they were driven back across the river, leaving

each side of the road; their success was but momentary; they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded.

"The Russian General, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column, of equal force to the first, to attack. They advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the highes above it crowned, but they were again repulsed, at drettred in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our galant allies.

"The general officer who commanded the Russian column, and who is supposed to be Gen. Read, was killed, and in his possession was found the orders for the battle, signed by Prince Gorchakoff, who commanded in person.

the battle, signed by Prince Gorchakoff, who commanded in person.

"From these it would appear that it was a most determine attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded, Balaklava was to have been attacked by one portion of their army, while the highs on which we now are were to have been stormed with the other; at the same time a vigorous sortic was to have been made hom the town on the French works, on our extreme left, from the Quarantice, and another on the works on our extreme right on Mount Sapun.

"The action which I have endeavored to describe is most glorious to the arms of the French and Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians the former had but 12,000 infantry and 4 batteries of artilery engaged; the latter had 10,000 men in position, 4,500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon.

"The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 160 pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6,000.

"The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with 160 pieces of artitlery, and cavalry to the amount of 6,000.

"This disparity of numbers will readily explain to your lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat, moreover, was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie hights

"The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 men, including 600 prisonors, while on the part of the Alnes it does not amount to more than 1,000 men.

"This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight among the ranks of the allied army; and while it adds fresh luster to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the intrepic conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops under Gen. Delta Marmora, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy who is now disturbing the peace of Europe.

"Captain Mowbray's battery of 32-pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did mest excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery.

"Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Scallett, K.C.B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, recorred to take advance of any circumstance that

"Our cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava,

prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

"I regist that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General Della Marmora's report. I have, &c.,

"The Lord Parents &c." " The Lord PANMURE.

" BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, Aug. 18, 1855.

"Before Sevastopol, Aug. 18, 1855.

"My Lord: General Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that a steady fire should be commenced yesterday morning against those works and the kedan.

"This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was an-icipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by the evening feeble. In the afternoon a shell from one of our morter-batteries ignited and caused the explosion of a great number or shells in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage.

sion of a great number of shells in one of the enemy s batteries, doing apparently much damage.

"I regret to have to report the deaths of Capt. Old-field, of the Royal Naty, among the number of casu-alties caused by the fire of yesterday. Maj. C. S. Henry, of the Royal Artillery, received a severe wound, and has had his right arm amputated; he is, I am re-

joiced to sed, coing well.
"I inclose the list of casualties.

"I have, &c.,
"JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.
"The Lord Pannure, &c."

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE BOMBARDMENT

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The Invalide Russe publishes the following report from Aide-ce-Camp General de Berg, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Baltic:

"The enemy's fleet assembled opposite Helsingfors and Sweaborg, consisting of 10 snips of the line, 7 frigates, 7 stemmers, 2 corvettes, 1 brig, 4 vessels of peculiar construction, 16 morter boats, 25 gunboats, 2 yachts, and 3 transport ships, had taken up a position on the 2sth of July, (August 9) between the islands of Grokhar and Renscher, parallel to the fortress, having on its right flank 2 screw ships of the line of 80 guns, and a frigate of 31 guns, near the island of Stura-Miol-o (opposite Sandham).

"The line of battle of all these vessels was at a distance of from three to four versts from the external

Miol-o (opposite Sandham).

"The line of battle of all these vessels was at a distance of from three to four versts from the external line of the fortifications of Sweaborg; the vessels of peculiar construction were a little in advance of the others, and behind them the mortar and gun-boats in two fines, and behind them, beyond the longest range of the cuns of the fortress, the big ships.

At this great distance the enemy opened fire on the cash of July (5th August), at a quarter-past 7 A. M., from his gun-boats, mortar-boats, and vessels of peculiar construction, directing his fire, at first, pretty equally sgainst all the batteries of the fortress opposed to them, namely, the forts of Wester Swartoe, and Longorn, the ship Excehiel, and a portion of the right flank batteries; that is to say, the Nisholas battery, on the island of Rostana, the Ulricashorg battery, and the land battery, No. 1.

"On our extreme right the efforts of the ascailants were directed against the Island of Druma-5. Two of the enemy's frigates and a converte had taken up a position in a bay south west of the Island, at tess than position in a bay couth west of the Island, at tess than position in a bay couth west of the Island, at tess than position in the long the land troops and memory Truma-5, the Island firing Successori Israelables.

"During like cannonable the assailant repeatedly next the bosis to land troops and memory Truma-5, but, received each time by a well discount fire of one leave the late of the same late. At 5 F. M. Island of Mioth "The late of discount of the first spanish to a string set without genus lates. At 5 F. M. Island of Mioth "The late of discount of the lates of the fortess of the fortess of the lates of the same of the lates of the fortess of the lates o

Becaling became the princt, algigat of the enemy's fire. Becking the impossibility of philabeling any declars energies against our fortifications and batteries, the se-saliants explicitly resolved to take advantage of the

enisols evidently relieved to take advantage of the calicular visit of the projectiles, and, exceeding the archiver as little as possible to our fire, to demolish and evidence that the to the buildings inside the fortrees, a take residence cases by the existence of wooden houses and large houses three sto ice high, not arched.

"Suspecting their plan, I ordered, from the commencement of the combat, our batteries not to fire unless the enemy's vessels, which offered but a small target, came within a range which would allow our artillery to do them a serious mischief.

"This order was obeyed with that praiseworthy colores which distinguishes a really good artillery, and with such success, that whenever an enemy's vessel acvanced from its line of lastle, the well-circut dire of our batteries immediately compelled it to retire. The black flags hoisted on ward the damaged vessels, the steemers which took shem in tow, and finally, the quantity of wreek floating about, showed that every attempt to approach the fortrees caused loss and damage to the assailant.

"Shortly after the opening of the enemy's fire a considerable conflagration burst forth in the fortree, and continued without interruptions, despite the cherts of detachments of freemen, feed by day by an incerment.

"Shortly after the opening of the enemy's first a considerable conflagration burst forth in the fortress, and continued without interrustions, despite the enerts of detachments of firemen, fed by day by an incernant bombaroment, and at night by showers of congrever reckets. As soon as a building caught fire the assellant concentrated his fire on the spot, but, thanks no the presence of mind and excellent arrangements of Lieutenant-General Sorokine, Acting Commander of Sweaborg, and of his adjunct, Major-General Alexical, the provision stores of the land troops were saved, as also the officers' barracks of the Curtain, and that of Four Stories.

"Despite the hail of shells constantly pouring down upon them, the powder magazines resisted to the last

"Despite the hall of shells constantly pouring down upon the m, the powder magazines resisted to the last with the exception of four small deposits of charged shells on the island of Gustavs-waard, in some old magazines of Swedish construction. On the 28th of July, (August 9.) about noon, the explosion of an enemy s shell charged with incendiary matter set fire to one of those deposits; the fire spread immediately to the three others in the immediate vicioity, and all four blew mp almost at the same time. By a special mercy of God our loss by the explosion was only one me hilled and three wounded.

"The violent bombardment of the fortress continued without interruption for 24 hours; at nightfail on the 28th (9th of Aug.) it had somewhat slackened, but to be shortly renewed with increased vigor, and then, in the interval between the sheets, the enemy kept up a continual fire of rockets to keep up the conflagration.

in the interface between the alters, the three purples on continual fire of rockets to keep up the conflagration.

"During the bombardment the enemy attempted to approach the islands of Skansland and Kungsholmen, near the fortress on the one side, and on the other side the Longern entrenchment, the Nicholas battery, and the ship Ezechiel; but the well-directed fire of those batteries and of that vessel prevented it. On this occasion the entrenchment, or Longorn Island, fired with particular success, and prevented the enemy's gunboats from approaching to take the Citerne battery in flank.

"The ship La Russie, stationed opposite the Gustavaward Pass, so as to rake it, could only bring a few of her guns to bear, owing to her position, and, being in the line of projectiles fired against the fort and against the Island of Skansland, she received a great number in her ball; shells of enormous caliber passed through her decks, and one of them almost penetrated into the powder magazine. This ship was only saved from blowing up by the wise arrangements of her commander, Capt. Paplonsky, and owing to the presence of mind of Lieut. Poposi of the Naval Artillery, who sent to examine the powder magazine, and with the aid of the men there extinguished the fire as soon as the shell had exploded.

"On our left diank, at the same time that the fire opened agazet the fortress, two screw ships-of-the-line said a firste placed opposite Sandham Island, ap-

the shell had exploded.

"On our left diank, at the same time that the fire opered sgazart the forrress, two screw ships-of-the-line and a frigate placed opposite Sandham Island, approached within two versus of the south batteries of the island, and, and the with those batteries, opened a tremendous fire against them and as ainst five gunboats of the list battalion anchored in the vicinity.

"Battery No. 2, situated in the centre of the space thus attacked, was covered with a shower of projectiles, but it replied with so much activity and precision that on the 28th (August 9), towards noon, the enemy's vessels were compelled to cease firing and get beyond range of our guns, and one of the screw-vessels had to take the other in tow; neither of them took any further share in the combat, and up to the 30th of July (August 11) were occupied ir repairing damages.

Fragments of these vessels floated up to our batteries.

"Night did not put an end to the combat; on the contrary, the enemy, taking advantage of the obscurity, armed a battery of mortars which it had constructed beforehand in the night between the 27th and 28th of July (8th and 3th of August) on a small rocky island of Longora (within their positios), and on the following night it epened fire, acading to the vivacity of the bomber ment from the ships. Their guns set fire to the buildings of the port, with all their workshops and magazines inside the fortifications of Stura Oster-Swerte.

"On the 29th of July (August 10,) at 10 A. M., the

magazines inside the fortifications of Stura OsterSwerte.

"On the 29th of July (August 10,) at 10 A. M., the
deck of a gunboat in the Gustavs-waare, which served
as a depot for shells and ammunition, took fire. Perceiving the imminent danger which threatened the
Citerne battery, and all the fortifications of Gustavs
weard, Lieuterant General Sorokine made an appeal
for volunteers to put out the fire. All the officers near
the Citerne battery were the first to give the example
of devotion, which was followed by the men, and, despine the heavy fire directed on the spot by the enemy's
guntous's, the fire was promptly extinguished. The
first to jump on the blazing roof was an artilleryman
of the nt me of Mikheieff.

"During the whole of the 29th of the July (10th of
August) the mest violent bombardment did not cease
for a minute, and it did not slacken till dusk, to cease
completely the following day at 5 A. M.

"In the night between the 29th and 30th (10th and
11th of August) the enemy's fleet threw congreve rock-

"In the night between the 29th and 30th (10th and 11th of August) the enemy's fleet threw congreve rockets into the fortress and fortifications belonging to it, but with little success.

"In the second day's bombardment, the 29th (10th) the action of the enemy was confined to a commonate against the island of Drums o from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.: that cannonade was resumed on the 31st of July (12th of August), a. 3 P. M. It damaged the telegraph and set fire to the forest in different places, but it was soon

extinguished.
"On the left flank of our line of defense the enemy,

set fire to the forest in different places, but it was soon extinguished.

"On the left flank of our line of defense the enemy, driven back on the 28th (9th) from Sandham Island, made no further attempt, and our batteries limited themselves to firing a few cannon shots against the bosts which were taking soundings, or throwing rockets against the men at work in the intrenchments.

"On July 30, (August 11,) during the day, the enemy were occupied in increasing their mortar-battery on Longorn Rook, and in the night they fired tockets into the islands of Kungsholmen and Skandsland, without, however, doing any damage.

"On the 31st of July (Angust 12) the enemy shipped his boats and took the mortar-battery to pieces. On the 1st, (August 13,) at 8 A. M., the whole fleet weighed anchor and retired in a southerly direction.

"The enemy's large vessels, as ships of the line, frigates and steamers, owing to the large surfaxe they would offer to our fire, took no part whatever in the combat with the fortiess, carefully avoiding receiving any damage. The gun boats which bombarded as also took the precention of continually shifting their position by means of their screw-propellers.

"It results from these united circomstances that, with the exception of some conflagrations which it was impossible to prevent, the damage which this violent bembardment of 48 hours' duration has done to the works of the fortress and to the batteries in general, is insignificant.

"According to a moderate average calculation, there were fired at least 1,000 projectiles against the Island of Drums-5; against Sweaborg and the batteries on the Helsing side, near that fortress, about 17 000, and more than 3,000 against Sandham Island.

"Despite the heavy fire, our loss in men has been very moderate; we had 44 men killed, two superior officers, three subalterns, and 110 men wounded. Of the officers and men who received contusions, a portion did not even leave their poots, and the others returned to the ranks

"I attribute this small loss in men to t

"I attribute this small loss in men to the clewer arrangements of the individual commanders, who took advantage of the shelter afforded by the fortress or by the natural or artificial epaulements constructed on the islands to protect their men from the enemy afire.

"Beside the losses of the garrison given above, we had it men killed on board the ship La Russia, and I subaltern and 88 men wounded or burt by splinters.—
There was one man wounded on board the Excehiol."

(The Invalide adds a long list of offers and man who distinguished themselves.)

CACKLE,-One of S. H. Gage's hons, at De Ruy er, N. Y., has lo'd hines big ogg, cortified to mea

oure 9 inches around one way, and 74 inches the other way, and the weight to be of cunces avoirdupois We hope no leen will eachle us a bigger ogg than this it is not wort'n each ling about.

The Marrian Star Informe us that a remounter took place my Wednering, the 20th August, at the house of Williar, Stephene, in Maxima District which resulted in the death of Judan Laylor. The facts as we heard there, are that Juseph Campbell, and his brother Enlect the aphell ment to Stephene for the purposes of giving Paylor a heating, that a fight beautiff and Juseph Campbell struck Taylor with the should be recognized with the track of a propose of giving Paylor a heating, that a fight beautiff and Juseph Campbell struck Taylor with the should be recognized with the same that the should be recognized with the same that the

2. TE YELLOW FEVER

This account is made up to 3 o'clock to day.

WM. H. MaCY, Treasurer,
No. 45 William et

and 22 during the fourteen hours ending at 3 o'clock

Among the dead were the Rev. Vernon Eskridge, U

The Howard Association have declined sending the

YELLOW FEVER-REMEDIES-CAUSES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The son of a Capt. Benton states to me that

his father, who used to run a packet between New-York and New-Orleans, never lost a man by the yel-lew fever. His remedy was to make a hot decoction

of wormwood tea, and give sufficient to produce

copicus perspiration, wrapping the sufferer well up in

blankers; but hydropathy, or the water-treatment, is a sure as d positive remedy for all fevers, if applied ac-cording to Dr. Trail's method. Would it not be well

districts, is because the innabitants are just as much, and often more ciseased in their bodies, by luxwry, than the inhabitants of the derty districts.

Respectfully your. PHILANTHROPY.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Madison, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

The State Republican Convention has just adjourned, after a session of a day and a half, at this

place. The Convention was large and very respecta-ble in appearance. The Delegates looked like intelli-

gent and earnest men-men who know their duty and

Previous to the assembling of the Convention a Masse

Meeting of Republicans was held in the Hall of Reprecentatives, for the purpose of informal deliberation

upon the prominant matters of political interest at the

Respectfully yours, New-Haven, Sept. 8, 1855,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

were determined to do it if possible.

Several families had removed to Camp Falls

. Baltimons, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

Sept. 12, 1855.

ington was very ill.

been made for them.

reported.

BELIEF FOR B. SPOL AND POSTSMOUTH The General Commis "s statefully acknowledge the

good feeling, the Convention then proceeded to no rate its candidates, and the nominations resulted

into its candidates, and the nominations resulted as follows:

Coversor:

Cov

"To exclude Slavery from all the Territories over which the

he is reliable.

Rendered. That we cordially invite all persons, whether of matter or fireign bir h, who are is favor of the objects expressed in he above resolutions, to units with as in carrying them have effect.

Having passed this afresh with unanimous denths.

P. A. Breithing & Cash, \$20; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$0, H. B. ... \$20; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$20, H. B. ... \$20; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$20, H. B. ... \$20; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$10; Cash, \$20; Cash Wisconsin.—The Democracy of Wisconsin have nominated Governor Barstow of that State for reelection. The following is their State ticker completes Governor.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW.
Licutenshe Governor.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW.
Licutenshe Governor.

WILLIAM M. DENNIS.

Bark Controller.

WILLIAM M. DENNIS.

Treasurer.

CHARLES KEUHR.

Attoricy Graeval.

WILLIAM R. SHIPH.

Attoricy Graeval.

WILLIAM R. SHIPH.

State Prison Commissioner.

EOWARD McGarry.

State Superintendent.

The following are the names of the dolegates appointed from the several Congressional Districts to the Democratic National Convention:

Ist District—Horse A. Dennis.

Ist District—Horse and M. J. Thomas.

Itd District—Force T. sames and M. J. Gobson.

Itd District—Horse T. sames and M. J. Choon.

Dengates at Large—Nelson Dewey, James B. Cross, Solomon Janean, and Saterlee Clarke.

JUDGE WOOLWORTH'S OPINION ON

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

From The Syracuse Journal, Sept. 12.

Judge Woolworth, at the opening of the County Court for this County, on Moaday morning, in his charge to the Jury, gave the following opinions in regard to the Frobibitory Liquor Law;

"Another subject to which we are required to call your strention is too law passed at the last sussion of our Degislature for the prevention of 'Intemperators, 'Pauper am and Crime.' The subject of this law has created much feeling and excitentent in the community, and has elicited the opinion from some of the ablest perfect men of the legal profession in our State, and decisions from several judicial officers; but I regret to say that we are now amost as much in the dark as to anything at a correct interpretation of the law from the se opinions as we were before they were pronounced; they differing essentially upon almost every question at issue, and even where our Judiciary have decided questions rareed in their own Courts, no two of them could agree precisely upon any one point, so that their decisions are certainly not enutled to that credit which they would be were they unanimous in opinion upon the main features of the law. And although respect should be paid by inferior Courts to the decisions of their superiors, still we do not conceive that the decision of a Supreme Court remote from us and in a district to which we are not amenable and differing themselves on almost every question, is so far conclusive upon us as to forbid an expression of our opinion upon the law.

"The question of the constitutionality of this law has been raired and argued with much force. This question, however, Gentlemen, is one to be decided and By the steamer this morning we have intelligence frem Norfelk down to 12 o'clock M. yesterday. The deaths in that city, during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, were 32. On Tuesday morning but few new cases or deaths were At Portsmouth there were 26 deaths on Monday, yesterday afternoon. The panic was increasing. S. Chapisin, and daughter, and the Rev. James Chisbolm of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. John Devlin, R. C., had relapsed. Out of a party of eleven physicians and nurses who went down on the boat on the 29th of August, six are now dead. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Smith is dead. Dr. Debershee of Washchildren to Baltimore, although every preparation had Several families had removed to Camp Falls.

PITT SURGE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The Relief Committee of this city sent this afternoon to Norfolk a check of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the sufferers there.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 10 1855.

The yellow fever is abating here. Last week the deaths from it were 255. The weather is cool and

settled by the Courts, and with which you have noteing to do. You are the originators of all criminal proceedings which can be tried by this Court, and your
proceedings being conducted within your own room,
excluded from the public and those particularly interested in the subject matter, and not being subject
to review by any apprliate jurisdiction, it might be produe two of very injurious consequences were you to asany a such nower.

due ive of very injurious consequences were you to assume such power.

"It has also been strongly urged that the applies
tion of this law does not extend to the sale of imported
liquors. The United States have imposed a l'ariff
upon imported liquors in casks containing not less
than 16 gallons, and by the payment of the duries the
importer tecomes possessed of the legal title to the
l quor, and the Supreme Court of the United States
have decided that the importer, upon the payment of
such duries, sequires the right to sell the same in the
original packages and that the State Legislature have
no authority to impose an additional duty upon its
sale. The claim to this exemption is founded upon the
lost clause of the first section of the act, which reads
as follows:

to have a United States law enacted requiring all ves-sets, before entering port, to pump out the bilge-water, refill with frish salt water, and pump out a second time, in order to wash out the hold, under a penalty of as follows:
"This section shall not apply to liquor the right to

"This section shall not apply to liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States."

"And that decision goes still further and declares that after the package or cask has passed from the hards of the importer it becomes subject to the laws and regulations of the State Logislature; and as there is no set of Congress or treaty which gives the right to the importer to seil the liquor so imported, and as the decision is made upon the ground that when Congressives the right to import upon certain conditions, that on complying with those conditions a right to sell is implied. This being the case, the section, as tiliterally reads, would convey no intelligible idea; and where any portion of a law is ambiguous the whole act should be read in order to arrive, if possible, at the intention of the Legislature in framing it. Now we are all aware that the object of the Legislature in framing this law was to suppress intemperance, and they would not have been likely, having that object in view, to say that all in ported liquors should be exempted from its operation; this would be absurd; and did they not clearly intend to say, that this section should not apply to the sale of liquor the right to sell weich was acquired by the act of importation? It appears to usclearly that they did, and that therefore imported liquors are not exempted from the speciation of this sot.

"It may be doubted, however, whether, as the matter now stanos, with no definite decision on the questions which are so stronely used against the law—as it were on the sae of uncersainty, carcoly with a rudder or compass to govern us—it would be advisable for the friends of the measure at the would not be better to bring the matter, fairly and without any extraneous matter before the Court of Appeals could be obtained as promptly an possible in arear that we should have the necessary final adjudications, and thon be enabled to act advisably in the matter. If, however, complaints are made before year body, you are time, in order to wash out the hold, under a penalty of one thousand dothers for non-compliance with the law, and the same fine in case the Quarantine-Master neglects to see that it is done? Six bushels, in equal parts, of pulverized charcoal, chloride of lime and copperss, will disinfect the most nauseous holds, and should always be kept by the Quarantine Officer for sale to versels arriving from foreign or unhealthy districts. It has been said that the yellow fever originated in Africa; but that idea is an alsopathic moonshite celusion. Any fell minemas, by the union of decoving vegetable or animal matter, such as animal cules in sait or freshwater, will produce that disease, previding the human body is equally diseased by filth, such as bad air, rum, tobacco, wine, acimal food, lust, and intemperance in eating and drinking, as one magnet attracts another, so will the diseased body attract a diseased atmosphere. The renson the sawage Indiens and Negroes of Florida and Louisiana are more exempt from the disease than the Christian whites, is because they live more in accordance with the laws of nature by living on simple, plain fresh food and fresh arr, and earth floors—the latter being a powerful cisinfectant, and far more healthy than the board floors of the miscalled civilized nations. The reason why the yellow fever attacks what are called the clean districts, is because the innabitants are just as much, and offen more diseased in their bodies, by larvary,

THE POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You have said a good deal upon a reform in the Post-Office Department. There is much more that needs to be said, and thundened, too, in the cars of the people. The abuses are enormous. We ought to have a madel postal system and practice; and yet we are in many respects behind-far behind-nations whose frames of government and political policy we doesn

the inferior to our own. On the 7th July I mailed a letter to the secretary of one of our benevolent institutions at Saratega Springs, and to-day September 10) it was received thr the Post-Office in this City, post-marked "Sarato "Springs, July ?!" The envelope looked quite clean, as if the letter had been mailed within a day or two. Is all this too bad?

When at all we have a suitable man at the head of the Post-Office Department, and when shall we have deputy Postmasters who do their duty?

recentatives, for the purpose of informal deliberation upon the prominent matters of political interest at the present time.

The Informal Convention was called to order by S. M. Booth, of Silver receno notoriety, who at once insisted that the Republicans, as a party in this State, must dissever themselves from all connection with Know Nothingism. He proceeded to denounce the "cark lanken party" in severe terms, and a war mand protracted schale ensued. The question was not, however, as to the propriety and necessity of discontinuing Hindcostan, for in this all secured agreed. The debate hinged on the propriety of an informal convention or mass meeting, taking a tion which might look like instructing the cellighted Convention, which was to meet in an lour or two afterward. While the debate was going on the hour for the assembling of the Convention arrived, and one of the State Central Committee called the body to order. Immediately upon the permanent organization, or soon afterward, the Know Nothing question came up in due form upon the expert of the Committee on Credentials in relation to a contented seat, one of the contentants being or passing been, a Know Nothing. He avowed his adhesin to the liepublican pituolpies and polity as against any other order or organization, and was admitted to his call. The following receivation was then effect and passed dealers and beautiful and an admitted to his call the content of the contest and season to the Republican pituolpies and polity as against any other order or organization and was admitted to his call the contest and the contest and passed and contest and p The Hon. Henry W. Collier, Ex-Governor of the State of Alabama, died at Bailey's Springs in that the control of the State of Alabama, died at Bailey's Springs in that the Control of the State of Alabama, died at Bailey's Springs in that the Control of the State of